No. 47. VOL. VI.

The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1807.

New Arrangements.

THE editor and proprietor of the Balance, has found, upon an accurate calculation, that the present mode of publishing his paper, does not yield him a suitable compensation for the great trouble and expense of prosecuting the work; and as he can discover no good reason why he should furnish his readers with better paper and twice as much matter as other printers, at the same or a less price, he has resolved on the following arrangements.

After the first of January next, the Balance will be printed in a royal quarto form, on paper at least equal, if not superior to that now used. The two outside leaves, or so much of them as is found necessary, will be devoted to advertisements; and the remainder of the paper to literary, political, and miscellaneous matter *(principally if not wholly original)* in as great variety as at present; and as the advertising pages will not be titled or numbered to correspond with the Balance pages, they may be separated before binding, and the latter only preserved.....The price by mail, will be *two dollars* per annum, the subscribers paying the postage. Considering the terms of other papers, of similar stamp and workmanship, this price will be found comparatively low; and we feel a confidence that every subscriber will be satisfied with the new arrangement.

POSTSCRIPT.

The above plan is proposed on the supposition that the editor will be enabled by the punctuality of his patrons, to continue his work after the present volume; and he hopes that he may not be disappointed: But he declares with truth and sincerity, that unless a considerable portion of his demands are settled within the present and ensuing month, he will deem it his duty to relinquish a laborious and profitless task, for one attended with less risk and perplexity, and promising some advantage.

FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

ANXIOUS to render my services as acceptable and useful to the public as possible, I have made such arrangements as to enable me to devote the whole of my time, in future, to political and literary pursuits. For this purpose, I have formed a copartnership (to commence on the first of January next) with a young gentleman, who is well versed in the concerns of my establishment, and with whose qualifications for business I am well acquainted. Every reader, having a just idea of an editor's duty, must perceive the advantages of this arrangement. I have also concluded to spend a portion of each week, during the sitting of the legislature, at Albany, which, being the seat of government and the most commanding political ground in the state, will afford me an opportunity (exclusive of the attention which I may bestow on a paper in that city) of conveying to my readers, through the medium of the Balance, the earliest and most authentic information relating to the affairs of the state. At this interesting crisis, this must be deemed an important consideration.

Thus far, as respects myself.....and now if my delinquent customers will exert themselves to remove certain *dead weights* which preponderate so much against my interest as almost to make me *kick the beam*, THE BALANCE may still hold its ground.

H. CROSWELL.

Balance-Office, Nov. 1807.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THOUGHTS.

THE hypocondriac affection is the most cruel, the most incurable, and the least pitied, of all the disorders which afflict human nature.

Some persons excuse themselves for not going to church by saying, that they can read as good a sermon at home. It is to be feared, that they do not read this sermon; and if they did, they should remember, that it is said, "The Lord loveth the gates of Zion, more than all the dwellings of Jacob." And again. "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them."

The surest way to find some persons whom we wish to see in a city, is to stand at the corner of a street; they will pass in a short time and are seldom to be found at home.

Young persons are too apt to avoid the company of those who are aged. Besides that it is their duty to visit and sooth such, they would receive many useful lessons for their conduct in life.

Though to seek popularity merely for itself shows a vain and little mind, yet to desire the admiration of mankind, in order to promote their welfare, and to do good, is not only lawful, but noble.

No writer has followed nature more than Shakespeare—none has discovered greater imagination—and none, who has risen to such excellence, has greater faults. He is beautifully described by Milton in his *L'Allegro*:

"Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child
"Warble his native wood-notes wild."

We cannot love, or we cannot long love without being beloved. It will be found that attachments between the different sexes, and between those of the same sex, are formed by sympathy, and must be mutual.

If we wish to hinder others from passing us in a narrow street, or to oblige them to turn off, the best way is to walk precisely in the middle of the street, with an umbrella or cane under our arm, keeping the sharp point behind.

Clergymen from the country, when called to preach in a city, are often mistaken in the choice of their sermons. They think they must have something very fine; whereas one of their plain and common sermons would be most acceptable and useful.

Pride is sometimes covered with a thick veil of seeming humility.

MENTOR.

Editor's Closet.

England Humbled.

I have, for some time past, felt a little afraid of England, on account of the superiority of her navy; not even suspecting that we had her completely in our power; but I have just heard of a plan, by which she may be reduced to terms in a moment; and I know my readers will be as much pleased with it as I am myself.

It was in a bar-room, that the mighty project was agitated; but it is not a whit the worse for that: the affairs of the nation are principally settled on this grand theatre of democratic talents.

Be it known, then, that our wrongs are to be avenged—our commercial rights protected—our seaports defended—by..... *an old Albany sloop!*.....

"England may injure us at first," said the wise projector of this scheme; "but," added he, with a menacing nod, "we can soon *be up to their rigs*—we have sloops enough in Albany to do the business."—His companion opened his eyes wide with wonder.—"Yes," continued the first, "take one of our old Albany sloops—clap on four *foot* more of keel, to make her sail like the devil—rig her, and arm her well with your d—d great 50 pounders—put a good captain aboard—there's Captain —— would make a devilish good fellow—don't you remember the *scrape* he had with the canoes about tearing up a *fike*-net?—put him aboard, I say—he's *spunky*, but he's prudent—if a 74, or large frigate, that he can't take, comes along, then he must run away from them—but if a smaller Englishman is to be found, give him chase, and take him directly, G—d d—n him!"

Mobbing.

If there is any one species of tyranny worse than another, it is the tyranny of the mob. Impetuous, cruel, relentless, the mob is awed by neither reason, law, nor right. No power can save from its lawless violence—no persuasives can allay its fervor.

It is astonishing that any man can be so blinded by party prejudice and zeal, so weak, so shortsighted, as to applaud, openly and undisguisedly, the outrages of the mob. Suppose the vengeance of the rabble is wreaked on a political opponent? Can this afford any consolation to a considerate person? Certainly not. The mob is fickle as the wind. A man may be borne on the shoulders of the populace one day—the next, he may be trampled under their feet. The very persons who now encourage the mob, may be the very next victims of its fury. Let it be remembered, the wretch who invented the guilotine in France, was the first to feel its effects. Let the infuriated fools who "ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm" in this country, beware, least they share the same fate.

The proceedings of the Baltimore mob are growing more and more outrageous and alarming. Judge Dorsey, having apprehended one of the ring-leaders, was so much intimidated by the threats and imprecations of the gang, that he released the fellow. A meeting of the rioters was immediately held, and sundry resolutions passed, denouncing every magistrate who should interfere. Judge Dorsey was threatened with violence; but was protected by a body of armed citizens, who assembled at his house.

Disgraceful picture! May heaven avert a bloody event!

Specific Appropriations.

In a late debate in the house of representatives, on the bill making further appropriations for the support of the navy, which was intended to cover the unauthorized expenditures of the executive, Mr. Randolph was unusually severe. He said that doctrines had been advanced which had not been heretofore considered as the true old whig doctrine, the true republican or democratic doctrine. He was convinced that an alarming—a damnable heresy on the subject of politics was likely to become prevalent in that body. He read that passage in Jefferson's first message relating to specific appropriations; and declared, that the opinions now advanced were at total variance with those which were then held sacred. He confessed he felt extremely reluctant to vote large sums for the support of our degraded and disgraced navy, for expenses too that had been illegally incurred. Finally, he said he did not mean to oppose the present appropriation; for tho' he should do it reluctantly, he meant to vote in favor of it. But he felt the same reluctance in giving his vote, that he should feel in paying a gambling debt to a swindler. He considered the navy of the U. S. disgraced, and he felt the same kind of reluctance in appropriating money for its support, which a master felt at paying the expenses of an unprofitable and disgraced servant.

Duane has commenced a set of papers "on a national militia," with the view of recommending a *standing army*.

Duane had wit enough, when accused of *letter stealing*, to hold his peace. Holt, like a dunce, has attempted to defend him, by one of the most stupid and palpable *fibs*, that ever a democratic printer created in six days.

Cheetham has given the Pennsylvania jacobins a dressing—and a gentle jog to old Sloan, of New-Jersey. "The man's mad," say the democrats.—On the contrary, we think he is coming to his senses.

Treason flourishing!

Davis Floyd, after being convicted of a misdemeanor in the Indiana territory, and fined *ten dollars* and *imprisoned three hours*, was elected clerk of the legislature!

Midshipman Felter, who stabbed Mr. Blakely, in New-York, and who was indicted—in the first count, for assault and battery, *with intent to murder*, and in the second for assault and battery only, has been tried in the Mayor's court, N. Y. and found guilty of *an assault only*, and fined $30.

Communications.

The duels and the riots which prevail in the country; the undignified appearance of the present congress, the difference with Great-Britain, and the attack on the judiciary, begun by Mr. Jefferson, and followed up by his tools, show in a striking manner, the dreadful tendency of democracy. Its progress is always, under the pretence of liberty, to demolish every valuable institution, to produce anarchy, and to end in despotism.

A. B.

Brutus, I think, said, on the death of Cassius, that "he was the last of the Romans." Mr. Randolph in congress, seems to be the last of the Virginians. To brilliant talents he unites a mind which cannot be duped; but is inspired with the love and glory of country. Great pains will be taken by the administration to cry him down. The attack upon him was begun by the speaker, who had his lesson in not appointing him on certain committees. He will, probably, like the old earl of Chatham, rise the faster, beat down all opposition, and make his opponents tremble in their seats.

A PATRIOT.

The next meeting of the legislature of New-York, is likely to command little interest, except in the turnpike, bridge, and lottery folks. The U. States are brought into such a dangerous condition, that the affairs of a small section; who is elected speaker, and who members of the council of appointment, will not excite much concern. There will be some removals from office and tight democrats put in their room; there will be some elegant speeches made, particularly by the members from the city of New-York; but they will be talked of only for a day, and the great questions will still recur, Where is our naval preparation? and, Is the harbor of New-York fortified?

X.

The democrats in Baltimore are among the most furious friends of liberty, and of Mr. Jefferson. Lawyer, judge, and jury, are threatened with destruction, unless they embowel, quarter, and hang on a gibbet, every man whom the Executive has denounced, testimony and the law notwithstanding. The huntsman whistles, and the hounds come forth, ready to tear into pieces any creature which he has clothed with a bear or a wolf skin. The sport began in France, but it seems to be the fortune of this country to arrive at *perfectibility*.

A MOBBITE.

That neither the Speaker, nor the Clerk of the house of Representatives should be able to read, is an unfortunate circumstance. Even with private tuition, they cannot be expected to learn during the session. To appoint readers for them is contrary to the principle of *economy*. Let foreigners, however, know, turn up their noses as they will, that there are those in the United States, who can both read and write.

AN AMERICAN.

Nothing can be more ridiculous than the defence, in the National Intelligencer, of that part of the late *message* respecting the trial of Col. Burr, except an attempt to answer it. Every reader must feel the insult offered to his understanding. The editor himself seems conscious of the futility of what he says; happy had he had honesty and independence enough to have plainly confessed it. Though some allowance is to be made for the dependent situation in which men are placed, and their servile disposition, yet a professed vindication of an outrage on common sense, and the constitution of the country, can never be excused.

Z.

Selected.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the bill making further appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States, during the year 1807. Presented the 5th of November 1807.

Committee Room, November 2, 1807.

SIR,

The committee of ways and means to whom was referred "an estimate of extraordinary expences incurred by the navy department, since the 22d day of June last, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and seven," have instructed me to request that you will furnish them with such information relative to this subject, as may be in possession of the navy department, and which you may deem material.

I have the honor to be,
With high respect,
Your most obedient,
G. W. CAMPBELL.

Hon. Robert Smith.
Sec'ry of the navy.

Navy department, Nov. 3, 1807.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 2d inst. in which you ask for such information as may be in possession of the navy department, and which may be deemed material by me, "relative to the estimate of the expences incurred by the navy department, since the 22d of June 1807." I have the honor to state that under existing circumstances, it was deemed sound policy and good economy to procure in season, a supply of those articles which in the event of war, could not be procured without difficulty, and then at very advanced prices. Of the article salt-petre, it was early determined to lay in a large supply, as we had none on hand, and but a scanty supply of powder. We have consequently purchased all that has been offered for sale at a reasonable price. For that stated in the estimate, we have given different prices, the lowest of which has been 16, the highest 18 cents per lb. For powder, cannon, cannon ball, copper, canvass and cordage, we have contracted at the ordinary market prices.

The president further determened to prepare all our gun-boats for actual service, and to increase the marine corps from 500 non-commissioned officers, musicians & privates, (the number estimated for the service of the year 1807,) to 1044, the number authorised by law. Hence the expences incurred, as stated in the estimate for arming, manning and provisioning our vessels, and for clothing and pay, &c. of the marine corps.

On reviewing the estimate, which from necessity was hastily prepared, I discover one item which should not have been included. I mean 64,000lb of sheet iron, stated under the head of repairs of vessels, amounting to $9012 12. This item having been returned in the general statements of contracts and purchases, made by the navy agents since the 22d June last, in pursuance of a circular addressed to them, was taken from those general statements, and introduced into the estimates, without the object for which it was intended having been adverted to. Upon examination I find that it was purchased under the appropriation law of the 7th January, 1807, and is intended to be used, not in the repairing of vessels, but in roofing buildings at the navy yard. This item having been thus already provided for by law, need not be included in the appropriation now to be made. Deducted from the estimate for repairs of vessels, it reduces that item from $151,896 73 to $142,884 61, and consequently the whole amount of the estimate will be $677, 065 47, instead of $686,076 59, as first stated.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient,
R. SMITH.

Hon. G. W. Campbell,
Chairman committee of ways and means.

The following letter from the Secretary at War, to the Mayor of the city of New-York, was received in answer to his letter, inclosing documents forwarded by order of the Common Council, relating to the means of fortifying and protecting this harbor and ordered to be published.

JOHN PINTARD, Clerk.

War department, Nov. 12, 1807.

SIR,

Your letter of the 3d instant, accompanied by a report of a committee of the corporation of the city of New-York, two reports of col. Williams, a chart of the harbor and an estimate of the expence of a line of blocks has been duly received and submitted to the consideration of the President of the U. States, who has authorised me to say, that there will be no indisposition on his part to the extension of the means of defence for the harbor of the city of New-York, as contemplated by the corporation, whenever a suitable cession of the bed of the harbor shall be made to the legislature of the state and the necessary funds are provided by congress.

I have written to governor Tompkins on the subject, and have indicated the expediency of such an act of the legislature as the case may require.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully, sir,
your obedient serv't.
H. DEARBORN.

Hon. MARINUS WILLETT, Esq.
Mayor of the city of New-York.

From the U. S. Gazette.

From what cause it proceeds we know not; but we have never been in a place (other than a forge, a Mill, or a Copper Smith's shop) where hearing was so difficult as in the present hall of the house of representatives. Mr. Randolph very justly observed of it yesterday, that 'it was admirably suited to every purpose which could be required except one—that unfortunately was the very one for which it was intended—that of debate. It made but little difference whether they legislated without debate, or whether they debated, without being able to make themselves heard. For his own part he felt it necessary to make an exertion which he found exhausting to his strength, and his constitution.' Notwithstanding the strength and clearness of Mr. Randolph's voice, the editor, while sitting at his desk is unable to distinguish what he says with sufficient precision to take satisfactory notes. There are in the room a great number of recesses, each of which appear to return an echo, forming atogether a confused sound in the ear of the listener, which renders it always difficult, and sometimes impossible to ascertain those uttered by the speaker.

Extract from a report of the state of the French empire.

"Agriculture has constantly occupied the attention of government. The national sheep-folds preserve their breeds in the highest purity. The shepherds will be instructed in the art of managing their flocks. The restoration of our breed of horses is in forwardness. Twelve depots of stallions are already formed, consisting of 900 of the first animals. The breeding of black cattle is placed under regulation in a great number of the departments, and the veterinary schools are in a flourishing state.

"A commercial code is digesting, with the view of combining what is good in the regulations of the old ordinances with existing customs, of protecting credit, and preventing the disgrace of bankruptcy.

"Our cotton spinning establishments have, within the last 20 months, recovered from their inactivity: and the decree of the 22d of Feb. having re-animated them, they now furnish our manufactories with the materials which we received from abroad.

"It is the desire of the emperor that the capital, become the metropolis of the world, should correspond with its destination. The bridge of Austerlitz is completed: that of Jena begun. In the Place de Vendome will be erected the column of the grand army; in the Place des Victoires, the monument of Dessaix, and the statue of Hautpoult, will decorate the Place de Voges. The Palace of the Legislative Body will be adorned with a Colonade; opposite will be erected the Temple of Victory; and in the midway will be reared the Sovereign's Palace; so that the throne will occupy a central position between Justice and Glory. The works at Saint Genevieve are going forward—those at Saint Denis are nearly finished.

"The French school is occupied in representing in marble or canvass, the most renouned events of the present reign."

Political.

From the Evening Post.

No. IV.

President's Message.—After stating that the British commanders have "continued their aggressions, by remaining within our waters in defiance of the authority of the country, by habitual violations of its jurisdiction, and at length putting to death one of the persons taken from the Chesapeake," the message concludes by saying,

"These aggressions necessarily lead to the policy either of never admitting an armed vessel into our harbors or of maintaining in every harbor such an armed force as may constrain obedience to the laws, and protect the lives and property of our citizens against their armed guests. But the expense of such a standing force, and its inconsistence with our principles, dispense with those courtesies which would necessarily call for it, and leave us equally free to exclude the navy, as we are the army of a foreign power from entering our limits."

In the first place, the policy here recommended of *never admitting an armed vessel into our harbors*, is a direct violation of the common duties which nations owe each other as expressly laid down by every writer on the law of nations, both antient and modern. Offices of humanity are as much due from one nation to another, as from one individual to another; and by offices of humanity says Vatel, are understood "those duties to which men are reciprocally obliged as men, that is, as social beings who necessarily stand in need of mutual assistance for their preservation, for their happiness and for living in a manner conformable to their nature." We trust therefore that congress are not yet ready to involve the country in the disgrace of adopting Mr. Jefferson's *policy*, as he calls it.

Our philosophical president seems to be aware that courtesies are due from us to foreigners, who may come to our shores, and that this policy of his would be regarded as a pretty rigourous step, to say the least of it; but he observes that if we do not do this, we must preserve an armed force of our own to keep them in order; which would, he thinks, be too expensive, and therefore we must exclude navies from entering our harbors altogether. Besides the objection already mentioned, which probably will not be allowed much weight in the mind of a philosopher, there is another, which cannot, we think, very well be disregarded. By turning to our treaties with the different nations of Europe, it will be seen that there is an express stipulation with every one of them for this very courtesy which the president here so wisely recommends to congress to refuse. Even with the emperor of Morocco it is stipulated.

Art. 4. "If any vessel of either party shall put into a port of the other and have occasion for provisions or other supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation."

But perhaps, under general terms, the president means to level a stroke at the navy of Great Britain only. If so, who can sufficiently admire his prudence, in thus attempting to irritate and provoke, by a pointed insult, (rendered also, perfectly ridiculous by the total want of means to carry it into effect,) the only nation in the world possessed of a navy, and one with whom he is at this moment engaged in adjusting our differences? It may be farther observed, that should those differences be adjusted by treaty, that treaty like all others, will undoubtedly contain a stipulation which will render it impossible for congress to adopt such a measure; should they not be so adjusted, its adoption would be unnecessary, as he is already vested by statute with the power to refuse admission to armed vessels, and he has in fact already exercised it with regard to the English navy. To be sure, the British commanders, he says, wont mind his proclamation, but still remain within our waters: and whose fault is it, if he makes himself and the nation ridiculous in the eyes of the world, by adopting a measure of which he is unable to enforce the execution? In a word, we know not whether most to admire the childish folly or the impotent anger which characterises this part of the message.

No. V.

President's Message.—The next thing that occurs is a complaint that Great Britian has violated the law of nations by issuing an order interdicting neutrals from trading between one enemy port and another. This, at least, is what, we presume, he meant to say.

"To former violations of maritime rights, another is now added of very extensive effect. The government of that nation has issued an order interdicting all trade by neutrals between ports not in amity with them, and being now at war with nearly every nation on the Atlantic and Mediteranean seas, our vessels are required to sacrifice their cargoes at the first port they touch, or to return home without the benefit of going to any other market. Under this new law of the ocean, our trade on the Mediteranean has been swept away by seizures and condemnations, and that in other seas is threatened with the same fate."

The order here referred to, as will presently be seen issued as long ago as last January, was immediately communicated by the British government to the American ministers, and by them, it is presumed, to the President without delay. The President however, instead of making it known to the merchants, locked it up in his bureau, and said nothing about it; concluding to reserve it as a document to be exhibited at the next meeting of Congress. And what has been the consequence? We have his own authority for it, that "our trade on the Mediteranean has been swept away by seizures and condemnations." And if it has, the blame rests upon him. This is your President who was such a friend to publicity in every form. Who led the hue and cry against the Washington administration, because even the instructions to an envoy extraordinary, were not made known previous to his departure. This man receives the copy of an order and keeps it to himself for 6 months; he does not mention its contents to his little sycophantic printer, and in the mean time, he sees with unconcern, millions of property fall a sacrifice to the ignorance in which he keeps the nation. In concealing this order for more than six months, surely the president could not have been actuated by the base motive of enlisting the passions of the people against England. But what his motives were, we leave to his supporters to explain. We shall now for the first time introduce the order itself.

DOCUMENT,

Accompanying the President's Message.

Note communicated by Lord Howick, to Mr. Munroe, dated January 10th, 1807.

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state of foreign affairs, has received his majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. Munroe, that the French government having issued certain orders, which in violation of the usages of war, purport to prohibit the commerce of all neutral nations with his majesty's dominions, and also to prevent such nations from trading with any other country in any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of his majesty's dominions.—And the said government having also taken upon itself to declare all his majesty's dominions to be in a state of blockade, at a time when the fleet of France and her allies are themselves confined within their own ports by the superior valor and discipline of the British navy:

Such attempts on the part of the enemy, giving to his majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation, and warranting his majesty in enforcing the same prohibition of all commerce with France, which that power vainly hopes to effect against the commerce of his majesty's subjects, a prohibition which the superiority of his majesty's naval forces might enable him to support, by actually investing the ports and coasts of the enemy with numerous squadrons and cruizers, so as to make the entrance or approach thereto manifestly dangerous:

His majesty, though unwilling to follow the example of his enemies, by proceeding to an extremity so distressing to all nations not engaged in the war, and carrying on their accustomed trade; yet feels himself bound by a due regard to the just defence of the rights and interests of his people, not to suffer such measures to be taken by the enemy, without taking some steps on his part, to restrain this violence, and to retort upon them the evils of their own injustice. Mr. Munroe is therefore requested to apprize the American consuls and merchants residing in England, that his majesty has therefore judged it expedient to order, that no vessel shall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports shall belong to, or be in possession of France or her allies, or shall be so far under their controul, as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat; and that the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers have been instructed to warn every neutral vessel, coming from any such port, and destined to another such port, to discontinue her voyage, and not to proceed to any such port; every vessel, af-

ter being so warned, or any vessel coming from any such port, after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving information of this his majesty's order, which shall be found proceeding to another such port, shall be captured and brought in, and, together with her cargo, shall be condemned as lawful prize; and that from this time all the measures authorised by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers will be adopted, and executed with respect to vessels attempting to violate the said order after this notice.

(Signed) HOWICK.

Downing-Street, Jan. 10, 1807.

The first observation that occurs, is upon that excessive partiality to France, which does not see, or entirely omits to notice, that this order is predicated entirely on the decree which was first issued by her. The order of Great Britain recites the French decree as the ground on which she has issued her's, as a measure of retaliation, and unwillingly resorted to, in self-defence ——self-defence, the law of nature herself. If it were not permitted one nation to retaliate a measure upon another, which was levelled against its prosperity and even threatened its ruin, there would be a constant encouragement to the wicked and unprincipled to destroy the peaceful and just with perfect impunity.——And yet the president of the United States feels justified in denominating a measure of this sort, supported by these cogent reasons, "a violation of maritime rights," "a new law of the ocean," and he has the extreme indiscretion to commit the nation upon it, by making it a part of a public document. Is he sure that this country will go to war to bear him out in his doctrine? Does he believe that Great Britain, or indeed any other sovereign power, will ever relinquish the right to retaliate against an enemy?

But says Mr. Jefferson, France does not execute their Decree against us: she means to except the Americans from its operation.—The Decree itself, however, is general; and the recent capture of the ship Sansom, by a French cruizer contradicts this representation of Mr. Jefferson. That case shews that the subjects of France consider the decree as operative against all neutrals, without exception, and American ships as lawful prize.—The ultimate fate of the Sansom, is precisely calculated to expose the folly of the president's minister, Mr. Armstrong, and of himself.

This ship was recaptured by a British ship of war, and a demand made of salvage, which was resisted by the American, on the ground that the French decree of blockade was not to be carried into effect, and that therefore the ship wouldundoubtedly be restored by the French tribunals on a hearing. But sir William Scott was of opinion, that the decree being general, and nothing in it to distinguish Americans from other nations, or exempt them from its effects, it was impossible not to say that *prima facie*, great service had been done by the recapture, and that therefore the owners were bound to pay salvage.

In the course of his opinion the Judge took notice of the curious correspondence between general Armstrong and the French minister of marine." The French minister of marine (he observed,) in his correspondence on the subject, with general Armstrong, the American minister at Paris, had indeed expressed it as his opinion, that the decree did not introduce any alteration in the trade of neutrals. But *this was not official;* it was a mere opinion, and introduced with "*Je pense*," I *think* so and so. His opinion therefore was only to be considered as mere *sounds, signifying nothing*, and was entitled to little or no consideration." There is no man of sense and discernment, but must entirely accede to the soundness of this decision. And yet we perceive our president in the very message before us, after complaining of a Spanish decree similar to the French decree, reposes himself on the hope that "it will be conformed to that, in its construction and application to the United States," and thus, all will yet be well with France and Spain. With what inexpressible vexation and disgust must every friend to the true interests of his country perceive the chief magistrate thus hurried away by his blind partiality towards one nation, and his long cherished prejudices against another?

We cannot conclude this part of our subject, without at least briefly stating our impressions as to the critical situation of our country.

There was a time when it might have been useful to enquire who began to misuse and plunder us, and who first, to our prejudice, broke the law of nations or violated the faith of treaties—there was a time when high and honorable spirit, might, on the result of such enquiry, have placed us in a very different situation from that in which we now find ourselves—But the precious moment is past, and it would be worse than useless to prolong our dissentions by recalling the irritations of preceding days —it is now the duty of every American citizen to examine our prospects and prepare for events.

At last the French emperor has gone the whole length of declaring the British islands to be in a state of blockade, interdicting commerce with them, under penalty of confiscation. And Great Britain is proceeding by degrees to meet this decree by a declaration that she will make prize of all vessels trading between one enemy's port and another. The justification of this order would equally justify the extreme course.—And it is conceived, that should the war continue, she will, before long, think it her true policy to adopt measures of complete retaliation and put France at least, if not the whole European continent in a state of blockade; leaving us, (the only neutral nation) at liberty to trade with every other part of the globe.

Supposing this to happen it will be in our choice to take part in the war, or suffer ourselves to be plundered by both parties. If the latter be adopted, as the more prudent and *economical* course, it will be nearly equivalent of taking part with Great Britain; for our commerce with the rest of Europe (too hazardous to pay the premium of insurance) must be abandoned. In that state of things, France will probably tell us, that our neutrality, merely pretextal, is substantially an alliance with her enemy, wherefore, seeing that our trade is annihilated, we must relinquish that carried on with her enemy, or consider ourselves in a state of war with her. Since, therefore, it is probable (if the war in Europe continues) that we shall be obliged to chuse our side, it is of the last importance to make up our minds.

With so fair an opportunity to dilate on the advantages and disadvantages, which may follow from the one or the other alliance, we trust that our friends will give us credit for the modesty which seals our lips. But, having endeavored to shew the probable course of events, we shall with proper deference to the good sense of our fellow citizens, leave them to decide. We do not however, preclude ourselves from taking up the subject again.—Among the reasons for our laying it down, now, is our desire to see what the wisdom of congress will shape out of the materials which the president has sent for consideration.

(To be continued.)

Congress.

E. Post Summary.

Wednesday, Nov. 4th.—Little business of a public nature was done this day. Mr. Lewis moved that all the petitions which had heretofore been presented for, and against erecting a bridge over the Powtomac be referred to a select committee.

Thursday, Nov. 5th.—It seems that the Clerk of the House, who is as capital a blunderer as any deliberative assembly could wish for, on recording the yeas and nays on the motion of Mr. Blount, for reducing Varnum to a *Speaking figure*, entered Mr. Gardenier among the yeas, and when the yeas and nays were called over Mr. G. perceived it and desired the clerk to correct the mistake; the clerk, however, in order to be sure of not getting the wrong side a second time, put down the vote on no side. When the journals came to be printed the member observed that his name was omitted altogether, and therefore introduced a resolution, to amend the journal by entering his name among the nays. This, however, was resolutely opposed (for in Congress every thing is opposed and debated nowadays) by Mess'rs Smilie and Alston, but they could not contrive to make the house understand the reasonableness and the sound policy of placing their votes and popularityat the mercy of the clerk, even though a democrat, and so the motion at length prevailed.

Mr. Dana introduced the following resolution in behalf of poor applicants for pensions which was carried:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire what compensation shall be allowed for issuing commissions, giving authority for taking testimony, or examining evidence relative to claims or applications under the act to provide for persons who have been disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war."

Mr. Quincy submitted the following interesting *resolution*.

"Resolved, That the committee to whom

was referred so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to aggressions committed within our ports and waters, by foreign armed vessels, to the violation of our jurisdiction, and the measures, necessary for the protection of our ports and harbors, be instructed to enquire into the circumstances of the attack made on the frigate Chesapeake in June last, and the pretext or causes assigned for making it, and to report the same to the house."

This was opposed by Messrs. Burwell, Blount, Smilie, Nelson, Sloan, Newton, G. W. Campbell, and Fisk; every soul of them good Jeffersonians, and *friends of the people*, of course great admirers and advocates of publicity *in the abstract*, but totally and violently hostile to it in practice The motion was supported by the mover and by Messrs. Dana, Gardenier, Upham and Alexander, all wicked and abominable federalists, and monarchist, and desirous of keeping every thing from the knowledge of their constituents. As the majority of the house are gentlemen of the first description, the motion was rejected by a majority of 93 to 25. The debates are promised in the next paper, and probably some part of them will be found worth republishing.

SENATE.

Nov. 5th. The following daring assault on the weakest branch of the government was made by a man of the name of Tiffin a senator from Ohio. The reader will now perceive with what propriety we called Vermont the mere *Catspaw*.

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the U. States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following section be submitted to the legislatures of three fourths of the said states, and if approved of, shall be valid and binding as a part of the constitution of the U. S. in lieu of the first section of the third article thereof.

The judicial power of the U. S. shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges both of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices for years, shall be removed by the president, on the address of two thirds of both houses of congress requesting the same, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Which was ordered to lie for consideration.

Mr. Mitchill offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary to be made in the laws respecting insurrections and violations of the public peace and authority, as well as the laws respecting the conspiracy or enterprize of private individuals against foreign nations in amity with the United States with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Which was ordered to lie for consideration.

The following memorial has been presented to Congress.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled—

Since the adjournment of the first session of the 9th Congress, I have received, at different times, communications from Hamet Caramelli, Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli, stating his distressed situation and imploring relief from the benificence of the United States; which communications have been transmitted to the proper department. I have the honor to offer, for the consideration of congress, a translated copy of the last address from him, (the original in Italian is in the office of the department of state) which is evidently intended for the representatives of the people of the United States, and is as follows:

To their most Serene Highnesses.

In the depth of my misery my only consolation has been the reliance I placed on the powerful support of a republic so distinguished throughout the world for that justice which protects and sustains whoever confides himself to her patronage. This credulity resigned me wholly to her discretion. But I could never have thought that this my confidence should work out my individual destruction. I have sacrificed all my means, and exposed my life in the service of the United States.—It was impossible for me to expect, by way of recompense, an exilement in Syracuse; far from my family, and deprived of every convenience of life. I hoped to be recompensed by an equivalent to my usefulness and to my sacrifices. The promises made to me admitted no suspicion that so much time should have elapsed, and that hope not yet realized; or that I should not have yet found repose.—Public ships of war have repeatedly returned hither, which had been bearers of my communications. Seeing myself nevertheless unnoticed, I suspect my letters have been miscarried; for it is impossible to persuade me, my circumstances and wants being known to them, that the United States would abandon me.

My situation does not enable me to undertake a long voyage for the purpose of making a personal representation of my deplorable condition. I hope the exalted republic will not require this of me, in order to awaken their feelings to my just expressions of solicitude and concern for myself: it would be unjust to neglect my complaints—and severely felt by those who occasion them.

I have lost my family:—I have lost my inheritance—my acquisitions, and my fair prospects are lost also! I have indeed sacrificed claims to the confidence of a faithful ally,* whom I abandoned through my partiality to the Americans. I had no right to apprehend that my devotion and complacency would overwhelm me in bottomless ruin.

To my own individual sufferings I ought to annex also those of my faithful people, whose attachment to me has involved in the same wretchedness; who suffer with me the same sequestration from their country, from their families, and from their property; all which they have left through violation of those whose duty it was to sustain them.

I will not like the world, reproach the representatives of the American nation with ingratitude. I rather implore their commiseration towards me; at least so far as to restore to me my family, and to grant me a competence.

It is yet possible that, absent from my own country, I may become serviceable to the U. States. My former subjects are ever ready to devote their lives to my service; mine with theirs I will hold ever ready to devote to that of the exalted republic.

And am, forever,
Most Serene Highnesses,
Hamet Bashaw Caramelli,
(SEAL) son of Ali Bashaw, &c. &c. &c.
Syracuse, 18th Feb. 1807.

Some expectations have been lately entertained by our government, from the representations of consul Davis, that provisions would be made by the ruling bashaw of Tripoli for the subsistance of his exiled brother. But upon information direcly from Syracuse by George Dyson, Esquire, navy agent of the United States, now in this city, it is rendered *certain* that no relief can be relied on from that quarter; and *probable* that whatever encouragement of this nature had been held out by the usurper, it had no other object than to betray his brother to destruction.

Having had myself the chief influence, as an agent of the United States, in drawing the ex-bashaw from his situation in upper Egypt; and having in conformity to treaty arrangements been instrumental in reconciling him to the unparallelled reverse of abandoning his flattering prospects; of relinquishing forever his hopes of recovering the kingdom wrested from him by treason, and now apparently within his grasp; and of receding from victory, like a prisoner, to a land of strangers—having effected this by the assurances which I was authorised to make to him, that his wife and family should be restored to him, and that a manly respect to his future well-being would be had by our country, it may not be deemed inconsistent with the dictates of commisseration towards that supplicant, nor with my duties of respect towards the honorable body to whom his supplications are addressed, if I indulge a remark on the occasion.

It is remarkable, for it is an incontestible truth, that, whether the claims of their ex-bashaw go to the *justice* or the *generosity* of the United States, the use which was made of his services contributed much, if not wholly influenced, the overtures of peace on the ruling bashaw; for it was negotiated at a time when no coercion of our squadron then in the Mediterranean had as yet been attempted to be tried upon him, and when the infirmities of commodore Barron placed such an experiment at an incalculable distance. That *no serious* impressions had, from any quarter, been made on the apprehensions of the enemy after the transfer of the squadron from com. Preble to com. Barron, except what were impressed by the capture and subjugation of his eastern province, the internal revolution of his kingdom, and the annihilation of his army thro'

* Eli Bey

the influence and co-operation of Hamet Bashaw. That the United States alone enjoy the advantages resulting from those events, while the ex-bashaw, as he has truly represented, reaps no other benefit from his confidence and exertions than privation and exile but a little better than captivity.

It cannot be contested that Hamet Bashaw has two fair claims on this nation:--- *To be reinstated in a situation as eligible as that from which he has been drawn*—and *to have his family restored to him.* The former guaranteed by honorable promises; the latter by the solemnity of treaty stipulation —and, it is firmly believed, the people of the United States are liberally disposed to see these obligations cancelled.

From a country, blessed beyond the common lot of nations, rich in her means, and proud in the righteousness of her dispositions, does not *honor, justice, humanity*, give the world a right to expect that the hand of charity at least should be opened to a friend, whom, without his fault or free agency, and from causes so notorious, incident has thrown into misery so profound as this unfortunate prince now suffers.

It ought not to be concealed from congress also that there are at Malta and elsewhere, sundry foreigners, Frenchmen, Greeks, and Mahometans, whose wounds received in the service of the United States, in the province of Derne, render them incapable of acquiring a subsistence, and to whose cases no provisions made by law can be extended.

Most respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM EATON.

Nov. 3rd, 1807.

Hudson, *November 24.*

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

It is reported, that Gen. Wilkinson has been nominated secretary at war, in place of Mr. Dearborn, appointed collector of the port of Boston.

William Rogers, surgeon in the U. S. navy, has been dismissed the service, for disobedience of orders and unofficer-like conduct.

A lieutenant T. has lately been killed in a duel at New-Orleans.

A duel has been fought between a Mr. M'Connico, and Capt. Gordon of the Chesapeake—both wounded in the second fire.

It is said that sir Richard Strachan is to be the successor of admiral Berkley, on the Halifax station.

Melancholy.

We have deferred mentioning the event related in the following paragraph, with an expectation of receiving a more minute and satisfactory account. Being disappointed in this, we give it as we find it in the *Bee*:—

"*Shipwreck.* On Friday the 6th instant, the brig Catherine-Ann, captain William Pitts of this port, in a snow-storm, 36 hours out from New-York, sprung a leak (by starting a butt it is supposed) and filled. Capt. Pitts and all the crew and passengers but Mr. Ashley the mate and a hand, got on board the boat and left the vessel. The two who remained got to the tops, where they secured themselves till the third day, when they were taken off. The fate of the captain and his party is doubtful, though it is feared they all perished. With him were a son of doctor Joshua Porter of this city, a son of judge Cantine of Red-Hook, and a son of captain Martin, part owner, of that place, and what others we do not learn. The brig was partly owned by the captain, and bound to Charleston."

Non-Importation Act.—Many of our commercial friends, have enquired of us, the period to which this act of congress has been suspended by the President. For their information, and that of others, who have permitted the fact to slip their memories, we state, that the suspension will terminate on the 2d Monday in December next, which will be the 14th of that month.

Phil. Gaz.

Captain Tabor, who arrived last night, is the bearer of dispatches from and indorsed by Mr. Munroe, our minister at London, to the secretary of state. These dispatches were put on board at the time Mr. Munroe was expected to leave England for America, and must be of the highest importance. I will be recollected, that our government has received no advices from Mr. Munroe since the arrival of the Revenge. Capt. Tabor says there is no danger of a war between the U. States and Great Britain.—*Spectator.*

FOREIGN.

LONDON, September 21.

Mr. Munroe, the American ambassador, does not at present leave England. He was to have taken his departure from Liverpool, to which place part of his baggage had been forwarded. Since then it has been determined that Mr. Munroe is to continue in this country, to afford his assistance to Mr. Pinckney in the arrangement of the existing differences between the two countries. A note was presented to Mr. Canning, by the American ambassador, on or about the 7th, to which no answer has yet been given. The delay occasioned much speculation. It seems, however, to be the prevailing idea, that a war cannot be averted for many months—yet insurances are effected on American ships at four guineas per cent.

Latest from France.

By the Sally-Barker-Windsor, arrived on Tuesday, in a short passage from Bordeaux, we have French papers to the 5th October. Their contents, excepting the affair of Copenhagen, are not interesting.

From a gentleman, however, who came passenger in the above vessel, and through the channel of private letters, we are enabled to present our readers, with the following interesting intelligence:—*Bost. Gaz.*

More unwelcome News.

Extract of a letter from a house of respectability in Antwerp, to another in Bordeaux, dated Sept. 28, and received at Bordeaux, by express, just before the Sally-Barker-Windsor, left the latter place.

"We understand, an order has been given out by the emperor, to capture every vessel, bound to, or from England, and if with *cargoes* are to be considered as good prize. This is a mortal blow to the American commerce; and we fear will lead to a rupture between America and France."—

"It is reported that Mr. Munroe has left London: but not on account of the existing differences between the two countries; but by reason of ill health. Mr. Pinckney is said to be charged with the public business."

[The first paragraph of the above letter was corroborated at Bordeaux, by letters, direct from Paris, of a late date.]

A gentleman, who came passenger in the Sally-Barker-Windsor, informs us, that the two cases of capture, [American,] made since, and under the decree of the 21st of Nov. 1806, were brought before the prize court of Bordeaux, a short time before he left that city; but the court had refused to give an opinion until fresh instructions should be received from the emperor.—These instructions were called for by the court, and a question demanded—whether the decree was to be put in full force against the *Americans?* His answer was, "*That in effect, the law must operate against them as with all other neutrals.*"

[We were yesterday favored with the following article from a source which may be relied on.]

"Answers were given by the emperor, to the council of prizes, on the 23d Sept. last to the following questions:—

1st. Whether there should be any exceptions to the decree of Nov. 21, 1806, in favour of such nations, as by their treaties, were allowed a free trade, or the privilege of neutralizing enemies property. Answer. *That as the decree contained no exceptions, there should not be any made in its application.*

2d. Whether neutral vessels, in ballast, should also be made liable to confiscation, upon the plea of capture, or stress of weather, if they had entered a British port. Answer. *That it must lay over for further consideration.*

3d. Whether one half of the confiscated property, should, in all cases, be appropriated towards indemnifying sufferers by British spoliations?—*The answer was in the affirmative.*"

An article under Genoa head of Sept. 13, states, "That the American consul has been arrested, and seals put upon his papers." No reasons were assigned for the arrest; nor is it probable any will be given. Neither, on *compulsion*—or voluntary consent, are the French disposed to give *reasons* for their conduct, at any time.

The Knell.

DIED,

In this city, Mrs. ELIZABETH DIXON, aged about 46 years.

On Saturday last, Mr. DENNIS ROBINSON, merchant, of Adams, Mass.

Wreath.

EXTRACT.

From the Port Folio.

PARODY.

THE state-house clock proclaims the midnight hour,
The cautious cit slow turns the street-door key,
The draggled wantons up the alley scour,
And leave the street to darkness and to me.

The twinkling lamp now sheds a twilight ray,
And silence triumphs over day's rude din,
Save where the stageman wends his clattering way,
And shrill tin trumpet wakes the drowsy inn.

Save where yon negress, selling pepperpot,
To surly watchmen clamoring loud complains,
Of wicked trull, who would not "pay her shot,"
But sneak'd away thro' dark and winding lanes.

Beneath yon paltry roof, that narrow shed,
Where Jacobins their nightly vigils keep,
Are wretches met, from justice who have fled,
Their consciences in Lethe (grog) to steep.

No low intrigues for offices of state,
No daring falsehoods utter'd ev'ry hour,
No puffs of hirelings, nor no club's debate
Shall ever raise *these* convicts into power.

For them 'tis vain while freedom's flame shall burn,
To think the people's confidence to share:
E'en should they to their native soil return,
Their own dear countrymen would hang them there.

Oft to their subtlety did patriots yield,
Their slander many an honest heart hath broke,
Insidious lies the weapons which they wield,
Of which not Washington escap'd the stroke.

Let not ambition mock their grub-like toil,
Their creeping cunning, dirty arts obscure,
Nor Irish rebel with disdainful smile,
Declare such poltrons he cannot endure.

The splendid villain and the knave in power,
And him whose conquests swell the trump of fame,
Await alike th' inevitable hour,
When all mankind shall execrate their name.

Let not John Bull the poet stigmatize,
That justice does not all these felons reach,
Nor pamphlet-pedlar through each alley cries,
C——— last words, and D——— dying speech.

Can one poor rhymer, nay, can all the Nine,
A host of vagrant Jacobins withstand,
Can it be possible with powers like mine,
'Gainst Europe's scum to barricade the land.

Beneath yon roof perhaps is now conceal'd
Some black heart pregnant with infernal fire,
Hands that the sword of Bonaparte might wield,
Or cities bare in Bacchanallan ire.

Ne'er did ambition to their eyes her page,
Rich with the spoils of ravag'd realms, unfold,
Chill penury repress'd the ruthless rage,
And tam'd the fury of a Nero's soul.

Full many a rascal, ripe for bloody scenes,
Crowns rape with murder at a country fair,
Full many a rogue robs orphans in their teens,
While politicians hush the black affair.

Some L—— R—— may be there incog,
His price for treason ready to declare;
Some young M'F——— who ne'er stole a hog,
Nor man ne'er murder'd to purloin his mare.

Th' applause of mob-assemblies to command,
To bid the faction all restraint despise,
To scatter falsehoods through a cheated land
And cast a mist before a nation's eyes.

Their lot forbade, nor merely circumscrib'd
Their power to lead the populace astray,
Forbade the venal rogues from being brib'd,
Except by whiskey on election day.

Suspicious crowds to fright with phantoms vain,
With federal chains *Fredonians* meant to bind:
Or like the daring infidel Tom Paine,
To "shut the gates of heaven on lost mankind."

Content, though far remov'd from public life,
On gin-shop counter, or on beer-house bench,
To gull the mob, to stir the coals of strife,
To rail at fed'ralists and praise the French.

Yet such as these the dregs of ev'ry clime,
Who would disgrace an Abaellino's band,
"The blast of anarchy and taint of crime,"
Rule those who rule Columbia's "lordly land."*

To give their names and characters the muse
Declares is more than even Apollo can,
But most were litter'd in some foreign stews,
And in some work-house taught the rights of man.

But why to dumb oblivion fal'n a prey,
Should these desert the democratic cause,
When rife example teaches us that they
May triumph over Justice and the laws?

No rogue so noted but he may aspire,
(Treason and murder bring not sure disgrace,)
Like G——n to light rebellion's fire,
And rise, if vile enough, to power and place.

The leader of the Pennsylvania herd,
Whom certain punishment attends, though late,
If, when his wretched carcase is interr'd
Some brother Jacobin inquire his fate.

His friend, who stole certificates, may say,
I've seen him oft, with venom'd quill in hand,
Four columns scrawl of lies, in half a day,
Then circulate the poison through the land.

From where yon shop looks into Market-street,
And brother felons gather round in flocks,
Where Jacobins in Pandemonium meet,
More plagues have flown than from Pandora's box.

Hard by yon steps deserted now with scorn,
Muttering dire oaths, I've seen him shivering stand,
And tell strange tales of Jacobins forlorn,
And courts and laws, those bugbears to our hand.

---

* A certain imported editor has declared that Mr. J——n dare as well be d—d as affront him!

One night I miss'd him at th' accustom'd place,
At Dunn's hotel and alehouse where we meet,
Another came, nor did he show his face,
At alehouse, book-store, Dunn's, or Market-street.

The next I heard a melancholy tale,
On pure Democracy what foul reproach!
That our great leader had been led to gaol,
For lies and treasons which he dared to broach.

EPITAPH.

Here low he lies who was a pest on earth,
To virtue, honour, and to shame unknown,
Low cunning triumph'd at the ruffian's birth,
And villainy straight mark'd him as her own.

Grown old in fraud, and at no crime dismay'd,
To sophist's head he join'd a felon's heart,
He carried on for years a liar's trade,
And gull'd the people with infernal art.

His wily schemes 'twere useless to disclose,
The knavish tricks on which he placed his hope,
He gain'd at last, what every reader knows
He long had richly merited—a rope.

The Worm Doctor.

VAGUS, advanc'd on high, proclaims his skill
By cakes of wondrous force the worms to kill:
A scornful ear the wiser sort impart,
And laugh at Vagus's pretended art.
But well can Vagus what he boasts perform,
For man (as Job has told us) is a worm.

J. Relph.

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